animals and mankind are considered in their connexion with one another, the complication, and consequently the difficulty, of attaining foreknowledge and control over nature is greatly increased. The legitimate conclusion (not drawn by M. Comte, but legitimately drawn from his observations) is, that *man is impotent, in relation to the objects whose laws he can discover, and that he is ignorant and dependent in relation to the objects nearest himself, and with which he is most intimately connected.*

The distribution of physical phenomena by M. Comte will be found, when sifted, to have a double basis, and to proceed on two separate principles. He arranges nature according as it is less complicated or more complicated; but he arranges it, also, according as it is more removed or less removed from the control of humanity. Now, we cannot discover that these two are the same by any *necessity in the nature ofthinyn*. They correspond in fact; bufc this is not by any necessity, (though M. Comte seems to think so,) but by the appointment of God. We cannot nee how the phenomena farthest removed from humanity should necessarily be the most simple and easily determined by science, i*or that the phenomena with which uiiin is most intimately involved must needs be the most complicated. We observe, indued, the converse parallelism of the two, and that, in fact, the most simple phenomena are the farthest from human control, and that the phenomena nearest to man, and most under his power, are the most complicated; but wo believe that this parallelism in, by the special appointment of the Governor of the world, for a very special purpose, which we hope to discover in the following section,

Meanwhile, let us mnrk the results at which we have arrived in taking a survey of those domains of nature which science investigates in the hope of discovering lawH. Starting from astronomy, and thence going to physics and chemistry, and rising from these to phyaiology and social physics, we are always coming nearer to objects with which man is more intimately connected, and *we find as we proceed thai ihe obj't.etn become more and more complicated.* And there are domains lying altogether beyond those claimed by science; and these arc still more complex in their nature, and bear a still closer relation to mini. There are phenomena in which science never attempts to discover law—they are so intricate and involved : and these, if we do not mistake, furnish the most potent of the agents employed by Gud in the government, of man. These phenomena we are Keeking in the text to catch a.M they fly past us, and to submit them to examination.

SKCT. IK—rUIU'OSKS SKHVKI) BY TIIK COMPLICATION AND TI'IK FORTUITIES OF NATUIIK.

This plan of government is the means of accomplishing several most import-ant; purposes.

(1.) *It gives a variety io the works of*

God. It is conceivable. wo have said. that all nature might have been so arranged that Its operations, proceeding according to a few general laws, could have been readily anticipated. And there might, no doubt, in Kuch a system, have been much that was grand and majestic, but then* would have been at the same time a reigning sameness and monotony. There could have been no field fur the imagina-